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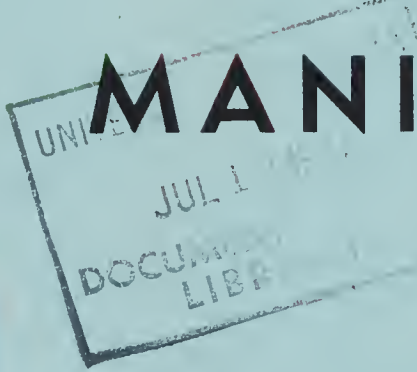
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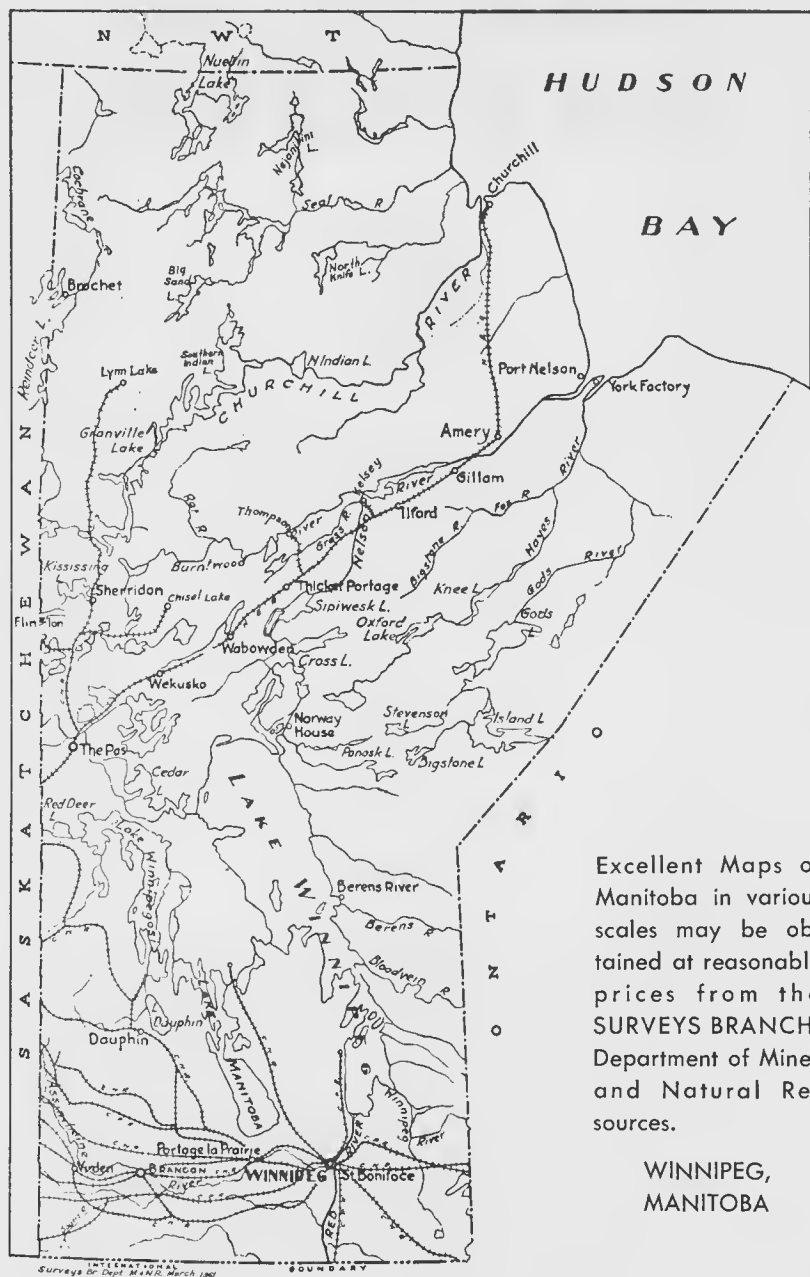
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Excellent Maps of Manitoba in various scales may be obtained at reasonable prices from the SURVEYS BRANCH, Department of Mines and Natural Resources.

WINNIPEG,
MANITOBA

Facts About Manitoba

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—1960: Field Crops, \$175,364,000 (initial payments only wheat, oats, barley); Livestock \$65,298,000; Dairy, \$33,586,000; Garden Products, \$9,200,000; Poultry Products, \$25,253,000; Fur Farming, \$3,700,000; Honey, \$873,000. For other details regarding agricultural production in any year, consult the Annual Report on Crops, Livestock, etc., procurable from the Publications Branch, Manitoba Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg.

ALTITUDES—(a) of Cities: Brandon C.P.R. depot is 1,206 feet above sea level; (C.N.R.) 1,262 feet; North Transcona (C.P.R.), 768; Portage la Prairie (C.P.R.), 858; St. Boniface (C.P.R.), 759; Winnipeg (C.P.R.), 772. (b) of Lakes: Athapapuskow, 951 feet; Dauphin, 853; Gods, 585; Manitoba, 812; Oxford, 612; St. Martin, 798; Southern Indian, 800; Waterhen, 829; Wekusko, 840; Winnipeg, 712; Winnipegosis, 831; Woods, 1,055 to 1,061.

AREA—Manitoba's land surface is 211,775 square miles; water, 39,225 square miles; total 251,000 square miles. This is more than twice the total area of the British Isles. Manitoba extends 761 miles north and south, reaching from the 49th degree of latitude northward to the 60th. Its width at the southern end is 278 miles; at the widest point it measures 493 miles east and west; and at the north boundary it is 260 miles wide.

AUTOMOBILES—Number of passenger cars licensed for the ten month period, March 1st, 1960, to December 31, 1960 — 210,107; trucks, 65,101; delivery cars, 2,694; motorcycles, 1,434; trailers, 24,566; snowmobiles and snow planes, 247; tractors (high speed), 2,148; Drivers' and Chauffeurs' Licenses (1959 issue, 2 year period) — drivers', 275,528; chauffeurs', 71,489.

AVIATION—Trans-Canada Air Lines operate frequent scheduled flights east and west daily. Canadian Pacific Air Lines operate a daily scheduled flight east and west. North-West Air Lines operate two daily scheduled flights south to Grand Forks, Fargo, North Dakota, Minneapolis, Minnesota and Chicago. Trans-Air Limited operate a daily schedule except Sundays north to Dauphin, The Pas and Flin Flon which is extended north to Lynn Lake excepting Wednesday and Sunday. They operate a daily schedule to The Pas which is extended north to Churchill on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and a four-day a week service to Red Lake. They also operate several flights throughout Manitoba, the North-West Territories, and North-Western Ontario.

There are twenty-one licensed Commercial Air Carriers operating from bases in Manitoba—Winnipeg, Brandon, Churchill, Wabowden, Flin Flon, The Pas, Norway House, Riverton, Lynn Lake, Lac du Bonnet, Ilford, Bissett, Virden, Selkirk, Neepawa and Island Lake.

BANK CLEARINGS—Winnipeg, 1959, \$9,781,683,535; 1960, \$10,356,328,160.

BANKS—Branches of chartered banks as at December 31, 1960, 234.

BLIND PERSONS' ALLOWANCE—Allowances in force in Manitoba as at December 31st, 1960, were 382. Average allowance, \$53.33.

BUS ROUTES—Inter-Provincial services are operated between Winnipeg-Regina-Calgary via Brandon and Virden; Winnipeg to Saskatoon and Edmonton via Neepawa, Minnedosa and Russell; Winnipeg to Yorkton and Prince Albert via Neepawa, Dauphin and Roblin; and Winnipeg to Kenora and Red Lake, Ontario. An international service is operated between Winnipeg-Emerson (Manitoba), Fargo, N.D. - Minneapolis, Minn. and Winnipeg - Roseau, Minn. - International Falls and Fort Frances, Ont.

Winnipeg to: Morris and Emerson; Rosenfeld, Gretna, Plum Coulee; Morden, Manitou; Deloraine; Carman, Swan Lake, Ninette, Elgin; Treherne, Souris, Pipestone, Reston; Brandon, Virden; Minnedosa, Shoal Lake, Russell; Neepawa, Dauphin, Roblin; Minnedosa, Erickson, Rossburn, Russell; Elie, Langruth, Amaranth; Lunder, Eriksdale, Ashern, Grahamdale, Grand Rapids; Teulon; Inwood, Hodgson; Winnipeg Beach, Gimli, Riverton; Selkirk; East Selkirk, Libau; Grand Beach; Victoria Beach; Beausejour, Lac du Bonnet, Pine Falls; Whitemouth, Kenora and Red Lake, Ont.; Seven Sisters, Ste. Anne, East Braintree; Steinbach, La Broquerie; St. Pierre, Vita; Clear Lake (summer months only); Falcon Lake, The Pas, Flin Flon and Snow Lake.

Brandon to: Souris, Reston; Deloraine; Boissevain; Ninette; Killarney; Minnedosa, Neepawa; Dauphin, Swan River; Mafeking; Hamiota, Shoal Lake; Clear Lake (summer only); Birtle, via Wheatlands, The Pas and Flin Flon.

Dauphin to: Winnipegosis; Swan River; Mafeking, The Pas, Flin Flon and Snow Lake.

Pine Falls to: Bissett.

Swan River to: Mafeking and Benito; Kamsack and Regina (Sask.), The Pas, Flin Flon and Snow Lake.

Selkirk to: Peguis, Breezy Point.

Principal Vacation Points Served by Bus: Clear Lake, Winnipeg Beach, Grand Beach, Killarney, Lac du Bonnet, West Hawk Lake, Falcon Lake, Sandy Lake.

CHURCHILL, PORT OF— Manitoba is a maritime province. The opening, during recent years, of the Port of Churchill, on Hudson Bay, offers an alternative water route to the markets of Europe that is considerably shorter than those previously used: From Churchill to Liverpool is 2,936 miles, from Halifax to Liverpool is 2,490 miles. The very modern Canadian Government grain elevator at Churchill has a capacity of five million bushels. Varying quantities of grain have been shipped via this port in the years from 1931 onward. Shipments in 1960 totalled 21,700,046 bushels. The first cattle shipment was sent out in 1933. Churchill is connected with The Pas by Hudson Bay Railway, a distance of 510 miles. This railway is operated by the Canadian National Railways. Right to locate in the town is procurable through the Lands Branch, Department of Mines and Natural Resources, Winnipeg.

CLIMATE—The normal and the 1960 temperature, precipitation and number of hours of sunshine at Winnipeg, as compiled by the Meteorological Service of Canada, are as follows:

MONTH	Average Temperature		Precipitation Inches		Sunshine Hours	
	1960	Normal	1960	Normal	1960	Normal
January	2.2	.6	.69	.93	91.7	96.3
February	6.5	4.3	.45	.81	174.3	123.1
March	12.9	18.6	1.21	1.13	181.8	160.7
April	35.8	38.0	1.96	1.20	211.1	199.8
May	55.4	52.4	1.34	2.07	325.3	238.9
June	61.5	62.0	2.18	2.64	260.5	248.7
July	70.0	68.4	.67	2.72	363.3	302.1
August	68.0	65.8	3.09	2.49	259.4	269.7
September	56.9	55.4	.93	2.32	223.9	179.1
October	44.3	42.9	1.84	1.44	163.1	140.4
November	25.1	23.2	.48	1.11	80.0	80.5
December	5.5	8.0	.75	.86	94.5	80.4
Total for Year	37.0	36.6	15.59	19.72	2,428.9	2,119.7

The extreme highest and extreme lowest temperature in Winnipeg in 1960 was 94.7° F. and minus 24.1° F.

CONSTRUCTION—Metropolitan Winnipeg permits during 1960 totalled 8,439 with a cost value of \$93,910,410. Permits were issued for 2,491 dwellings, valued at \$32,998,970.

DISABLED PERSONS' ALLOWANCE—Allowances in force in Manitoba as at December 31st, 1960 were 1,401. Average allowance per month, \$53.93.

EARTHQUAKES—Unknown in Manitoba.

EDUCATION—Public Schools: Education in Manitoba is administered by School Boards under the general supervision of the Department of Education. There are in operation approximately 1,600 school districts, of which about 1,200 operate one-room schools. The remainder are urban, municipal, or consolidated school districts. The current trend is to more consolidated school districts. The greater part of the Province of Manitoba is now divided into units known as School Divisions. There are 43 operating divisions. Of these, 34 are made up of a number of local school districts, and 9 of the divisions each comprise a single district. In the former group (i.e. multiple district divisions) the school division administers secondary education and the local school district is in charge of elementary education. In the single district division, one school board is responsible for all education from Grades I to XII. There is one School Area, Dauphin-Ochre, in operation. Winnipeg is the largest school division with an enrolment of 46,209 (June 30th, 1960) and a staff of approximately 1,700 teachers.

Finance: The Schools are financed by government grants and local levies on real property. The government pays grants towards teachers' salaries, varying according to the qualifications and experience of the teacher. Grants are also paid toward maintenance, supplies, administration, and transportation where applicable. Real property in the divisions pays a general levy that varies according to the balanced assessment per authorized teacher, and the product of this levy pays a share of the grants outlined above. In addition, the Province pays capital grants towards construction of school accommodation and technical education grants. The Vocational Education programme in the province is operated jointly under Federal-Provincial Agreements. The programme in the elementary grades (I-VI) is a general one aimed at giving a mastery of the tools of learning. The Junior High School programme is general with options designed to reveal special interests and aptitudes. The Senior High School has provision for the following courses: General High School Leaving, Vocational including; Industrial, Agricultural, Home Economics and Commercial. Outside Winnipeg S.D. No. 1 there are three Composite High Schools which offer two or more of these vocational courses; Dauphin-Ochre and Brandon School Areas offer four of these courses and Flin Flon offers three courses. Teachers are trained at the residential Manitoba Teachers College at Tuxedo, a suburb of Winnipeg, at the Faculty of Education of the University of Manitoba and at Brandon College. The teaching certificates are the Professional First Class (Grades A and B), the Collegiate, and the Principal's Certificates. There are also Specialist Certificates for vocational subjects, e.g. Industrial Arts Instructors, Home Economics Instructors and Vocational Instructors. Provision is made for recognition of qualifications from educational authorities outside the Province.

Vocational Education: The Manitoba Technical Institute, which is operated by the Department of Education, offers day and evening classes in a wide range of trades, industrial and commercial subjects. The day courses vary in length from 3 to 12 months. Some groups served include: apprentices and pre-apprentices, physically handicapped persons (under Schedule "R"), and unemployed persons (under Schedule "M"). Additional trade classes are offered to unemployed persons in Brandon and the number of vocational courses offered at the secondary level in the new school divisions throughout the province, is rapidly increasing. The Winnipeg Technical-Vocational High School, which accommodates approximately 1,400 students at secondary or senior high school level, offers a number of vocational, trade, industrial and commercial courses, as well as alternate vocational courses. Plans are presently being made for a new Institute of Technology, which will open new areas of opportunity to the youths of Manitoba who wait to become technicians and technologists.

The University of Manitoba: Is located at Fort Garry, a suburb of Winnipeg. It has six affiliated colleges: St. Boniface, St. John's, United, St. Paul's, Brandon and the Manitoba Law School. There are faculties of Arts and Science, Engineering and Architecture, Medicine, Dentistry, Pharmacy, Interior Design, Latin Philosophy, Agriculture and Home Economics, Law, Education and Graduate Studies and Research with Schools of Music, Commerce, Social Work, Fine Arts, and Nursing Education.

Summer Schools: Summer Schools are conducted by the Department of Education at various centres (Gimli, Churchill High School, and the Residential Manitoba Teachers College), and by the University of Manitoba at Fort Garry.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS—The Canada Agriculture, Research Branch, Experimental Farm at Brandon was established in 1888 and now comprises 1744 acres with a staff of fourteen Research Officers and a total staff of eighty-five. Research work is specialized in barley breeding and barley genetics; forage crop breeding and management; soil physics and soil fertility studies; crop testing, crop management, and weed control; beef cattle, swine, and poultry genetics and breeding; apiculture; and horticulture. Special investigations on soils and crops in the northern clay regions of Manitoba are carried on at a Substation consisting of 242 acres at Wabowden on the Hudson's Bay Railway. Fourteen Experimental Project Farms or test sites serve as outposts for phases of research on major soil-climatic zones of Manitoba. The Canada Experimental Farm, Morden, Manitoba, established in 1914, comprises 627 acres. Major research is with horticulture and special crops. Horticulture research is directed towards the improvement of fruits, vegetables, ornamentals; food processing investigations to increase utilization of fruits and vegetables. Special crops research is directed towards developing early maturing, high yielding, disease resisting varieties of corn, sunflowers, flax, soybeans, etc. and their place in a crop rotation program.

EXTERNAL TRADE—Total exports to points outside Canada from Manitoba ports in the calendar year ended December 31st, 1958 were \$203,688,024 (including \$2,714,273 of foreign origin). Imports for consumption through Manitoba ports during 1957 were \$182,926,938.

FARMS—The 1956 census showed that Manitoba had 49,201 farms, which compares with 52,383 in 1951. The area of possible farm land is put at 33,342,194 acres. In 1956 there were 17,931,817 acres in occupied farms.

FISHERIES—Manitoba has the distinction of possessing one of the largest and most valuable freshwater fisheries in the world. There are approximately 39,000 square miles of inland lakes and streams which in 1960 produced 31,049,000 pounds of commercially caught fish, valued at \$6,507,348.00, thereby providing either full or part time employment for 5,330 fishermen. In addition there are at least 6,000 persons engaged in subsidiary industries such as fish processing, transportation, boat building and other related industries.

Some 2,500 commercial fishing boats are in operation in Manitoba varying in size from diesel lake freighters to small skiffs powered by outboard motors. The value of these boats together with nets and other equipment is estimated to be \$2,910,885.00. Costly gear is required in commercial fishing as the fisherman must be well equipped to carry on his work. The largest single item is gill nets — 96,146 being in use with an estimated value of \$1,697,101.00. New types of fishing gear are being tested to determine their efficiency and cost under Manitoba's fishing conditions.

In order to supervise fishing operations and enforce the Manitoba Fishery Regulations the Department of Mines and Natural Resources operates a fleet of modern patrol boats during the open water season and bombardiers and light trucks during the winter season. All patrol units are equipped with two-way radio communication, thereby increasing the efficiency of the patrol staff.

The Department of Mines and Natural Resources, in co-operation with the Department of Health and Public Welfare controls health and sanitation as it relates to fishing stations and processing plants. Government and Industry are aware of the

increasing importance of processed and packaged products and are constantly striving to produce a product of the highest quality.

Angling is becoming an increasingly popular sport in Manitoba both in summer and in winter. In 1960/61 over 100,000 licenses were issued — 13,500 to Non-resident anglers. The Department has an annual eradication programme under which certain lakes are selected for fish eradication after which the lakes the re-stocked with Rainbow and Speckled Trout. This programme has produced trout fishing in Southern Manitoba in regions where this species did not formerly occur.

Four fish hatcheries and two spawntaking camps are in operation in Manitoba. One hatchery is engaged in the culture of Whitefish, two are Pickerel hatcheries and the fourth, which operates on a twelve month basis, produces several species of trout. Speckled Trout and Lake Trout have been successfully crossed to develop the splendid hybrid trout known as "Splake", a new game fish which has created much interest amongst anglers. The fish culture programme is an important activity employing modern techniques in the culturing of the several species mentioned. Large plantings of sport and commercial fish are made each year in lakes and streams throughout the province.

A series of biological research projects are implemented annually as part of a long-range programme to provide factual information upon which to base management policies for the province's fishery resources. Studies on the effects of meteorological conditions, fluctuating water levels and pollution form part of this programme. Scientists and fishermen work together to come to a better understanding of the reasons for the fluctuating abundance of this important renewable resource.

FLOUR MILLS—(Figures from Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 1960)—Number of flour mills, 7. Capacity of flour mills, 18,916 cwt. per day.

FORESTS—Over 50% of Manitoba's land area is forested; of this area there is estimated to be 55,600 square miles of productive and 64,600 square miles of unproductive forest. Ten separate areas, containing 5,390 square miles, are set aside as publicly-owned Forest Reserves; the greater part of the remaining forest lands are also owned by the Province. The most common tree species in order of importance are white and black spruce, jack pine, aspen and balsam poplar, tamarack, white birch, balsam fir and cedar. Bur oak, white elm, green ash, basswood, red pine, Manitoba maple, cottonwood and black ash also occur; in addition, there are several species of large shrubs, such as plums, cherries and saskatoons.

In the year 1960 Manitoba sawmills produced 44,838,000 feet of lumber. In the same year the production of pulpwood in Manitoba amounted to 214,102 cords, a large proportion of which was manufactured into newsprint within the Province. About 200,000 cords of fuel wood are produced each year, most of which are used on farms, although the fuel wood industry supplies large quantities of wood to towns and cities. Other important forest products are railway ties, telephone and hydro poles, fence posts, mine props, boxwood, etc. The total value of forest products (including paper) was \$20,000,000 for the year 1960.

FREIGHT—The railway freight (including Greater Winnipeg Water District) originating in Manitoba: 1954, 7,043,262 tons; 1955, 7,227,710 tons; 1956, 7,930,723 tons; 1957, 7,180,972 tons; 1958, 7,125,015 tons; 1959, 7,069,952 tons.

FURS AND FUR FARMING—Between October 1st, 1959 and September 30th, 1960, the number of raw furs taken from the wild in Manitoba was as follows: Badgers, 282; Bear, 143; Beaver, 39,733; Fisher, 362; Silver Fox, 28; Blue Fox, 2; Cross Fox, 189; Red Fox, 2,423; White Fox, 188; Lynx, 7,948; Marten, 338; Mink, 27,594; Muskrat, 214,542; Otter, 1,913; Skunk, 840; Ermine, 45,205; Wolf Coyote, 1,984; Wolverine, 35; Squirrel, 108,399; Wolf Timber, 117; Jack Rabbit, 8,674; Raccoon, 587. Number of licensed fur farms, 279. Animals kept were mainly mink but include also fisher, fitch and fox. Estimated fur values: production from the wild, \$1,715,152; from Fur Farms, \$3,723,726; Furs Exported, \$8,575,574. The Export figure includes furs shipped to Manitoba from other provinces for sale, and later exported.

GOVERNMENT—Manitoba has a single chamber Legislature of 57 members. The present Lieutenant-Governor, His Honor Errick F. Willis, assumed office January, 1960. The present ministry is the 15th. Hon. Dufferin Roblin assumed the premiership June 30th, 1958, as successor to Hon. D. L. Campbell.

GRAIN ELEVATORS (as at December 1st, 1960)—Public Country Elevators, 698—capacity, 49,011,900 bushels. Private Country Elevators, 2—capacity, 45,000 bushels. Mill Elevators, 8—capacity 2,255,000 bushels. Private Terminal Elevators, 2—capacity, 3,795,000 bushels. Semi-Public Terminal, 2—capacity, 6,000,000. Total number of Grain Elevators in Manitoba, 712. Total grain elevator storage, 61,107,400 bushels.

HEALTH AND PUBLIC WELFARE—Manitoba has an organized Department of Health and Public Welfare, which has administrative jurisdiction over all matters that relate to health and public welfare. The Department is organized into five main divisions: 1. **General Administration**, which includes the Administrative Offices of the Minister, Deputy Minister of Health, Deputy Minister of Public Welfare, Commissioner of Hospitalization, Administration Research, and the Sections of Accountancy, Statistics and Records, Health and Welfare Education, Co-ordination of Rehabilitation Services, and Alternative Care and Elderly Persons' Housing. 2. **Health Services**, which is divided into four Sections—(a) Environmental Sanitation, consisting of Bureaus of Public Health Engineering, Food and Milk Control, Industrial Hygiene and Industrial Laboratory; (b) Preventive Medical Services, consisting of Bureaus of Communicable Disease control, including Tuberculosis Registry, Venereal Diseases Control; Maternal and Child Health; (c) Extension Health Services, consisting of Bureaus of Local Health Services, Laboratory and X-Ray Services, Dental and Medical care; (d) Provincial Laboratory Services; (e) Public Health Nursing Services and (f) Northern Health Services. 3. **Psychiatric Services**, which is divided into two sections—(a) Hospital Section, including Farms Management; supervision of the four institutions (Winnipeg, Brandon, Selkirk, Portage la Prairie); (b) and section of Community Mental Health Services which has charge of Out-Patient Services, Child Guidance Clinics, Services to Courts and Child Caring Agencies, Boarding Home Care for specified cases, and teaching facilities. 4. **Public Welfare Services**, which is divided into two sections: (a) General Welfare Service, including Mothers' Allowances, Adoptions, Child Care and Protection, Supervision—Unmarried Mothers, Social Assistance, Special Grants to Charitable Institutions, and supervision of Children's Aid Societies; (b) The Old Age Assistance and Blind Persons' Allowance Board, which consists of administration of Old Age Assistance and Blind Persons' Allowances; and administration of Disability Allowances. Public Welfare District Offices are situated at Winnipeg, Brandon, Flin Flon, Dauphin, Swan River and Portage la Prairie, and at each a generalized public welfare service is given by local field staffs. 5. **Manitoba Hospital Services Plan**, includes branches of: Administration; Hospital Budgeting, Accounting and Statistics; Data Processing; Claims; Research; Registration and Field Services; Comptroller's Division, including Premium Accounting; and Hospital Standards.

HISTORICAL—Hudson Bay was explored by Henry Hudson in 1610. Nelson River was entered in 1612 by Sir Thomas Button, the first white man to set foot on Manitoba soil. The fur trade developed as a result of the founding of the Hudson's Bay Co. and the grant of almost all of Western Canada to the Company by the Crown in 1670. French-Canadian exploration and trade began via the Great Lakes and Winnipeg River in 1738 when LaVerendrye reached the site of Winnipeg. Fur trade rivalry, until the amalgamation of the Hudson's Bay Co. and the North West Co. in 1821, was intense and violent, leading in 1816 to the Battle of Seven Oaks near Winnipeg in which Governor Robert Semple of the Hudson's Bay Co. and twenty men were killed by servants of the rival North West Co. The first agricultural settlement had been established in 1812 on the site of the present City of Winnipeg by Scottish settlers sent out by Lord Selkirk. Despite the setbacks of flood, frost, grasshoppers and the fur trade rivalry the colony prospered, commercial connections were established with American settlements, particularly St. Paul, in the 1850's and in 1870, following the disturbances resulting from the sale of the Hudson's Bay Co. territories to Canada, the newly-created Province

of Manitoba entered Confederation. Steamboat connections with American settlements on the Red River to the south began in 1859. The first export of wheat from Manitoba (857 1/6th bushels of Red Fife) was made on October 21, 1878, this shipment being consigned by Higgins and Young, Winnipeg, to Steel Bros., Toronto; price, 85 cents. In 1878 a railroad from St. Boniface to Emerson gave the Province its first railroad connection with American lines. By 1881 the C.P.R. had completed a Canadian line to Winnipeg from Eastern Canada. The first general influx of non-English immigrants, the Mennonites, took place in 1874 when the first group of these people began to settle on land south of Winnipeg set aside for them by the Dominion Government. Then followed the Icelanders who located on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg near Gimli. Between 1876-1881 some 40,000 settlers arrived adding to the growth of Winnipeg and establishing new communities throughout the Province. By 1914, the population of Winnipeg alone, which in 1870 was approximately 200, had reached 203,000, its economy being based on its position as a railway centre and as the banking and distributing centre for Western Canada. In recent years manufacturing has been added to agriculture as a major factor in the growth of the Province as have hydro-electric and mining developments of the northern areas.

HISTORIC SITES—Fort Prince of Wales, Churchill, remains of fort built 1732-1771, seized and damaged by the French 1782, never re-occupied; Lower Fort Garry, 20 miles north of Winnipeg, built 1830's, only stone fort of the fur trade era still intact; Fort Garry Gate, Main St., Winnipeg, built 1850's, all that remains of the fur trading post torn down in 1882; Ross House Museum, opposite C.P.R. station, Winnipeg, first post office in Western Canada, opened 1855; Seven Oaks House Museum (1853), West Kildonan, one of the oldest dwellings in Manitoba; Grey Nuns House, St. Boniface, built 1846 for the Sisters of Charity; Emerson Museum and pioneer home, first Customs House and Jail, Emerson; St. Andrew's Church (1849) on river road to Lockport, oldest stone church in use in Western Canada; St. James Church (1853) opposite Polo Park, Winnipeg; Kildonan Church (1854), north of Kildonan Park, Winnipeg, first Presbyterian Church in Western Canada; St. Boniface Basilica and Louis Riel grave, on the site of the first church (1818) in Western Canada, St. Boniface. Monuments or markers commemorate — Henry Kelsey, first white man to reach the prairies (1690-91), The Pas; LaVerendrye, explorer, trader, first white man to reach present site of Winnipeg, Morden and St. Boniface; Samuel Hearne, first to reach the Arctic overland from Hudson Bay (1771-72), Churchill; Lord Selkirk, founder of the Red River Colony (1812), Memorial Blvd., Winnipeg; Thomas Simpson, Arctic explorer, St. John's Park, Winnipeg; the Battle of Seven Oaks (1816), Main St., West Kildonan; Fort Dufferin, North West Mounted Police post (1872-74), Emerson. Sites of fur trading posts are marked at Winnipeg, Fort Alexander, Portage la Prairie, Winnipegosis, Norway House. Markers also note — the Dawson Road (1868-1871), first highway to the West, St. Anne; Dominion Lands Survey System, Headingly; La Barriere where followers of Louis Riel barred admission to representatives of Lieutenant-Governor elect, William McDougall in 1869; the first newspaper in Western Canada, the Nor'Wester (1859), Federal Bldg., Winnipeg; the first steamboat to reach the Red River Settlement, the Anson Northup (1859), Kildonan Park, Winnipeg; Indian mosaics — stone patterns of animals, Nutimik Lake; the first homestead in Western Canada, Poplar Point.

HOUSING LOANS—Number of loans in Manitoba made under the Dominion Housing Act and the National Housing Act to December 31, 1960, was 30,347, amount, \$273,690,423. Number of loans in Manitoba under the Government Home Improvement Plan to October 30, 1940, when the plan was discontinued 8,126; amount \$3,197,710.

INDIANS—According to the census of 1951, there were 21,050 Indians and Eskimos in Manitoba.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT—There are 1,740 manufacturing firms which during 1960 produced goods, the gross value of which was \$772 million, more than 59% increase over the 1950 total. Manufacturing establishments in Manitoba gave

employment in 1960 to over 44,000 persons of which some 41,100 were directly engaged in manufacturing operations. Payrolls for production workers alone reached a total of over \$160 million.

Fifty-one new industries were established during 1960.

Manufacturing Industrial Groups of Manitoba — 1960*.

INDUSTRIAL GROUP	Establishments	Employees	Gross Value of Production
Foods and Beverages	409	10,490	\$295,448,000
Iron and Steel Products	155	5,520	77,972,000
Petroleum Products	7	760	52,532,000
Clothing	157	5,950	53,258,000
Transportation Equipment	31	6,370	54,040,000
Paper Products	23	1,680	42,450,000
Printing, Publishing	308	3,970	40,144,000
Wood Products	404	3,310	35,512,000
Non-ferrous Metal Products	15	530	19,300,000
Non-metallic Mineral Products	49	1,410	25,475,000
Chemical Products	40	760	19,300,000
Electrical Apparatus	20	1,070	18,528,000
Textiles	31	540	9,133,000
Leather Products	21	660	5,175,000
Rubber	3	10	78,000
Knitting Mills	4	150	908,000
Miscellaneous Industries	63	810	10,730,000

* Estimated.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE GARDEN—"To God in His Glory we two nations dedicate this Garden and pledge ourselves that as long as men shall live, we will not take up arms against one another," was the pledge subscribed to by 50,000 people July, 1932, at the opening of the International Peace Garden. The garden 16 miles south of the town of Boissevain is astride the International Boundary Line between Manitoba and North Dakota at almost the geographic centre of the North American Continent. It is unique in its conception and is attracting thousands of visitors because of its intrinsic appeal both because of natural beauty and appeal for peace. The Garden is comprised of 2,339 acres. A stone plaque on which the pledge is printed is on a stone cairn on the International Line. The national flags fly on each side. The accommodation in the Garden includes a lodge with auditorium, and dining room for organized groups. Tourist cabins are supplemented by dormitories for groups such as the International High School Music Camp. There are eight picnic kitchens along the wooded drives that encircle the lakes. There is an information booth located at the entrances. The formal Garden is astride the International Line. The Peace Panel is nearly completed. The Terrace Panel with seven stone retaining walls, seven ornamental pools, water channel with cascades and sidewalks has been planted to shrubs and trees and the lawns have been seeded. The developments in the Sunken Garden are already interesting visitors.

INSTITUTIONS—Under supervision (1960)—General Hospitals and Medical Nursing Units, 73; Private Hospitals, 8; Children's Hospitals, 1; Convalescent and Chronic Hospitals, 3; Sanatoria, 2; Indian Hospitals, 3 and 9 Nursing Stations; Hospitals for Mental Diseases, 3; Manitoba School for Mental Defectives, 1; 3 Military Hospitals at Rivers, Shilo and Gimli.

LANDS—Farm lands may be purchased from the Lands Branch, Department of Mines and Natural Resources, from Insurance, Loan and Land Companies, from Municipalities and from individual owners. The Government of Manitoba in administering the Crown Lands of the Province, has established as a fundamental principle that only lands of suitable quality which are served by facilities such as roads, schools, drains, etc., shall be offered for sale. Crown lands are for sale to the public in settled districts. These lands are divided into two categories: School lands and ordinary Crown lands. School lands are sold only by Public Auction Sale from time to time, but ordinary Crown lands, considered suitable for settlement, are available for purchase by individuals and are sold on extended terms at a reasonable rate of interest. Land is available in three Settlement Projects (Birch River, 7 miles north and east of the Town of Birch River; Washow Bay, 5 miles

north of the Town of Riverton; Catfish Creek, 4 miles east of the village of Stead) where roads and drains have been provided and can be purchased from \$1,500 to \$3,000 per quarter section. Crown and School lands are also available for the issue of Hay and Grazing permits and Grazing Leases are considered on tracts of lands in excess of 650 acres. Further particulars with regard to Crown lands may be obtained from the Lands Branch, Department of Mines and Natural Resources, Norquay Building, Room 810, 401 York Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

MANITOBA POWER COMMISSION, THE—Founded in 1919 by an act of the Provincial Legislature, the Commission is charged with the responsibility of distributing electrical energy throughout the province, with the exception of the City of Winnipeg. Its 32,000 miles of transmission lines now supply low cost electricity to 532 cities, towns, and villages in addition to more than 41,500 farms. This figure represents 94% of all the occupied farms in the Province, a result of the Commission's extensive farm electrification program completed in 1954.

In the latter part of 1958, the Power Commission entered a new phase in its history by acquiring the distribution and generating facilities at The Pas, its first move north of the 53rd parallel. Since that time a farm electrification program has been completed in the surrounding district. In 1959 and 1960, the supply of energy to Cranberry Portage, Thompson and Churchill has been undertaken.

MANUFACTURERS—According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Manitoba had 1,634 manufacturing establishments in 1958, employing 42,382 employees, and manufacturing \$694,651,323 worth of products.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT—Manitoba is represented in the Canadian House of Commons by 14 members and in the Senate by 6 members.

MINERALS—The Province of Manitoba continues to make an important contribution to mineral production in Canada. Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co., Limited, from its mines situated some 400 miles northward from the U.S. boundary, produces copper, zinc, gold, silver cadmium, selenium and tellurium. Sherritt Gordon Mines, Limited, produces copper and nickel concentrates from its Lynn Lake mine, 150 miles north of Flin Flon, which are shipped to the company's refinery at Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta. San Antonio Gold Mines, Limited, is presently maintaining a daily tonnage in the neighborhood of 300 tons of gold ore: Forty-Four Mines Limited, adjoining and controlled by San Antonio Gold Mines Limited is presently mining a daily tonnage of approximately 120 tons which is removed through the San Antonio workings. Mineral production in Manitoba in 1960 had an estimated value of \$56,787,574, of which \$28,994,188 represented metals. Crude oil production was 4,728,000 barrels of which some 4,726,000 barrels were sold, valued at \$10,615,000. The production of industrial minerals has become an important part of the Province's mineral industry. Production is estimated at \$17,178,386.

MUNICIPAL ORGANIZATION—The organization of rural Manitoba is into rural municipalities. These vary widely in size; some have only four townships (a township is six miles square); the largest has about 22 townships. Cities, towns and villages are separate entities. The business of the municipalities, both rural and urban, is carried on by locally elected councils but under certain provincial control. Manitoba has 112 rural municipalities, 35 incorporated towns, 37 incorporated villages, 6 incorporated cities. Since January 1, 1945, 15 Local Government Districts were established in the settled areas of the province which are not incorporated as organized municipalities. These Local Government Districts will look after the collection of the levies of the various school districts situated in what was formerly unorganized territory.

NORTHERN AND EASTERN MANITOBA—Sixty percent of the area of Manitoba is within the Pre-Cambrian Shield, which lies to the east and north of the agricultural lands in the Province. The country is very rugged, with large outcrops of rock, extensive swamps and numerous lakes. It has a forest cover, consisting mainly of spruce, which extends to the northern timber limit, beyond which lies the Arctic tundra. It is the principal source of Manitoba's mineral wealth, has extensive stands of pulpwood, is well stocked with fish, game and fur-bearing animals and provides the main source of hydro-electric power for the Province. The natural rugged setting of the many lakes within the area has many attractions for the tourist or resident in quest of a holiday in the solitudes of wooded shores of placid waters, the sense of adventure increasing as one penetrates deeper into the area. The Hudson Bay Railway extends 510 miles across the terrain from The Pas to Churchill. Other railways run to Flin Flon, Lynn Lake, Thompson, and Chisel Lake. Roads penetrate the area from Winnipeg and The Pas, providing access to southeastern Manitoba, Bissett and Grand Rapids from Winnipeg and Flin Flon and Snow Lake from The Pas. Reference should be made to the latest official road maps for complete data. Other parts of the area can be reached by commercial aircraft or by canoe. The more developed recreational areas lie east of Winnipeg and between The Pas and Flin Flon, both areas being accessible by road. The reader is also referred to paragraphs headed "Fisheries," "Forests," "Furs and Fur Farming," "Mineral," "Physical Features" and "Water Powers."

OLD AGE ASSISTANCE (to those between ages 65-70)—Number receiving assistance in Manitoba as at December 31, 1960, was 5,062. Average assistance granted per month, \$51.50.

ORIGIN OF POPULATION—According to the census of 1951, 86.62% of the people of Manitoba were British born (which includes those born in Canada); 78.3% of these were born in Canada; 11.44% Continental Europe; 1.70% born in U.S.A.; 0.22% born elsewhere.

PHYSICAL FEATURES—The surface of Manitoba is comparatively level. Commencing at the north with a strip bordering on Hudson Bay, perhaps 100 miles wide and less than 500 feet in elevation, the surface rises gradually toward the west and south. The bulk of the province has an elevation of between 500 and 1,000 feet, with the greatest height of 2,727 feet attained in Duck Mountain, northwest of Lake Dauphin. The agricultural land lies mostly in a triangular-shaped block, located in the southern portion of the province. The altitude of this part of Manitoba lies mostly between 700 and 1,700 feet. This land was originally either prairie or mixed prairie and light timber land. The northern three-fifths of Manitoba is of entirely different geological formation, lying within the Pre-Cambrian belt, where for the most part the rock comes to the surface. Manitoba's water drainage system is all contributory to Hudson Bay. Lake Winnipeg, which has an area of 9,230 square miles, is larger than Lake Ontario and almost as large as Lake Erie. Other large lakes in Manitoba are Winnipegosis (2,086 square miles); Manitoba (1,817 square miles); and Southern Indian (1,200 square miles). The principal rivers are the Nelson, Churchill and Hayes Rivers, with their tributaries, emptying into Hudson Bay; the Saskatchewan, Red and Winnipeg Rivers, draining into Lake Winnipeg; and the Assiniboine, a tributary of the Red, which runs most of its length through the agricultural area of Manitoba. Manitoba has a coastline of over 400 miles on Hudson Bay.

POPULATION—The census figures show Manitoba's population to have been: In 1871, 25,228; 1881, 62,260; 1891, 152,506; 1901, 255,211; 1911, 461,394; 1921, 610,118; 1931, 700,139; 1936, 711,216; 1941, 729,744; 1946, 726,923; 1951, 776,541; 1956, 850,040. 1960, estimated at 906,000.

POST OFFICES—809 operating in Manitoba, January 31, 1961.

PRODUCTION—Commodity, Manitoba: Net value: 1953, \$569,886,000; 1954, \$534,913,000; 1955, \$591,278,000; 1956, \$693,734,000; 1957, \$644,390,000; 1958, \$718,720,000.

RADIO—The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation radio outlet in Manitoba CBW (50,000 watts, 990 k.c.), began operation in September, 1948, and is now providing the province with high-powered facilities, which reach rural and urban areas throughout the territory. Before 1948, the CBC and its predecessor, the Canadian Radio Commission, working in close co-operation with the Province of Manitoba's 15,000-watt station, which it subsequently acquired, had provided network and local service in the province since 1932. CBW's studios are in the CBC Building, 541 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, and the transmitter at Carman, Manitoba, 50 miles away. While CBW carries the Trans-Canada Network programs of the CBC, two privately-owned stations, CKX, Brandon (1,000 watts, 1,150 k.c.) and CKRC, Winnipeg (5,000 watts, 630 k.c.) carry the CBC Dominion Network, as well as their own local programs.

Younger than CKRC, which was established in 1934, are the privately-owned stations, CJOB (10,000 watts, 680 k.c.) established in 1946; CKSB (10,000 watts, 1,050 k.c.) French language station in St. Boniface, carries CBC French network established in 1946; CFAR (1,000 watts, 590 k.c.) Flin Flon, established in 1937, a subsidiary carrying some CBC Trans-Canada network programs, and CKDM (1,230 k.c.) Dauphin; CFRY (1,560 k.c.) Portage la Prairie; CFAM (1,290 k.c.) Altona. CKY commenced operations January 1, 1950 (50,000 watts, 580 k.c.) with 24-hour daily service. There are also short wave stations CKRO and CKRX (2,000 watts).

TELEVISION—Television broadcasting opened on CBWT the CBC's television outlet in Manitoba, in May, 1954, with 60 kw. ERP. The Station now operates on Channel 3. The tower, 240 feet from ground level is located on the roof of the CBC Building. TV production facilities and studios are incorporated in the CBC Building and in the basement of the Civic Auditorium with mobile units for remote pickup. CBC Building also houses Prairie Regional headquarters for CBC operations and administration. The Brandon area is served by CKX-TV.

The CBC's French-language Television outlet for Manitoba is CBWFT, located in the CBC Building on Portage Avenue, and telecasting on Channel 6, with an audio power of 1.72 kw and a video power of 2.87 kw. Officially opened on April 24th, 1960, it broadcasts exclusively in French, with programs fed by videotape and film from the CBC's French studios in Montreal. There is no local programming.

RAILWAYS—During 1959 the two principal systems in Manitoba, the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, operated 3,146 and 1,761 miles of first main track, respectively. A total of 510 miles of first main track, formerly operated for the Hudson Bay Railway by the C.N.R. was absorbed into the Canadian National System January 1, 1958. In addition to the two trans-continental lines, the Greater Winnipeg Water District operated 92 miles of track and the Midland Railway operated 6, bringing to 5,005 the total miles of first main track operated in the province.

ROADS—The table below represents, in approximate figures, as at February 14, 1961, the mileage of Manitoba's road systems:

Highways	Grav- elled	Double Prime	Bitumi- nous	Con- crete	Total
Provincial Trunk Highways	1,008.6	603.03	2,013.17	198.1	3,822.90
Secondary Highways (Maintenance 75% Provincial)	251.5	.6	8.5	1.7	262.3
Other Roads (Construction and/or Maintenance 100% Provincial)	1,528.3	47.1	149.6	1,725.5
Total	2,788.9	650.73	2,171.27	199.8	5,810.70

RIDING MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK—This very attractive scenic park, situated in the Riding Mountain was established in 1929. It contains 1,148 square miles of rolling woodland, dotted with beautiful lakes. It is the natural home of wild animals, and has one of the largest elk herds in Canada; it has deer, moose, buffalo, beaver, and several other kinds of wild animals, while the woods are full of feathered life. Wasagaming on Clear Lake is a very beautiful and popular summer resort.

SENATORS—Manitoba has six representatives in the Senate of Canada.

STOCKYARDS—The Union Stockyards at St. Boniface are the largest in Canada, and represent an investment of about one and one-half million dollars. The daily capacity is 25,000 head of all classes of stock.

SUMMER RESORTS— There are many excellent vacation, recreation, hunting and fishing areas in Manitoba. Accommodation is provided in motels, hotels, hunting and fishing lodges, camp grounds and trailer parks.

South-East: Whiteshell Forest Reserve, Moose Lake.

South-West: Rock, Pelican, Killarney and Oak Lakes.

East-Central: Winnipeg and Bird Rivers, Lac du Bonnet, Wallace Lake, Lake Winnipeg resorts, Hecla Island.

West-Central: Lake Manitoba resorts, Riding Mountain National Park, Lake Dauphin, Duck Mountain Forest Reserve, Swan River area.

North: Overflowing River, Lake Winnipegosis, Cormorant Forest Reserve; The Pas, Cranberry Portage, Bakers Narrows, Flin Flon areas, Lynn Lake, lakes and rivers along the Hudson Bay rail line.

North-East: Gods River — Gods Lake area.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE—The Dominion Lord's Day Act applies. As there is some necessary work on Sundays (railroads, restaurants, etc.) certain further legislation is in force to give weekly rest days to workers who must toil on Sunday. Ordinary business is suspended on Sunday and under the Lord's Day (Manitoba) Act certain types of commercial sport may be carried on if approved by individual municipalities — only between 1:30 p.m. and 5:30 p.m. on Sunday.

TELEPHONES—The Manitoba Telephone System is owned and operated by the Province under a Telephone Commission. The system covers practically every inhabited part of the province, including The Pas, Flin Flon, Lynn Lake and Central Manitoba mining districts. Winnipeg is fully automatic and the average cost for service is very low. Long distance service is practically world-wide. Subscribers Stations numbered 282,915, comprising 192,141 Winnipeg subscribers, 58,253 Provincial locals, 32,521 Provincial rurals, and 85% of the total telephones in the province are dial telephones. Daily conversations average — Local 1,963,185; Long Distance, 25,850.

TOWNS—The population of cities, towns and villages (1956 census) are:

Cities:—Brandon, 24,796; East Kildonan, 18,718; Portage la Prairie, 10,525; St. James, 26,502; St. Boniface, 28,851; Winnipeg, 255,093.

Towns:—Beausejour, 1,523; Birtle, 806; Boissevain, 1,115; Carberry, 1,065; Carman, 1,884; Dauphin, 6,190; Deloraine, 900; Emerson, 896; Flin Flon, 10,234; Gimli, 1,660; Gladstone, 882; Grandview, 963; Hartney, 554; Killarney, 1,434; Melita, 926; Minnedosa, 2,306; Morden, 2,237; Morris, 1,260; Neepawa, 3,109; Oak Lake, 471; Rapid City, 434; Rivers, 1,422; Russell, 1,227; Selkirk, 7,413; Souris, 1,759; Steinbach, 2,688; Stonewall, 1,110; Swan River, 2,644; The Pas, 3,971; Transcona, 8,312; Tuxedo, 1,163; Virden, 3,225; Winkler, 1,634; Winnipeg Beach, 805.

Villages:—Altona, 1,698; Benito, 487; Binscarth, 452; Bowsman, 519; Brooklands, 3,941; Cartwright, 459; Crystal City, 505; Dunottar, 178; Elkhorn, 673; Erickson, 488; Ethelbert, 505; Foxwarren, 270; Garson, 277; Gilbert Plains, 859; Glenboro, 765; Great Falls, 150; Gretna, 603; Hamiota, 690; Lac du Bonnet, 523; MacGregor, 611; Manitou, 795; Minitonas, 663; Napinka, 181; Pilot Mound, 785; Plum Coulee, 498; Powerview, 1,078; Riverton, 795; Roblin, 1,173; Rossburn, 589; St. Lazare, 323; St. Pierre, 838; Ste. Rose du Lac, 740; Shoal Lake, 751; Teulon, 634; Treherne, 551; Waskada, 357; Wawanesa, 440; Winnipegosis, 984.

VITAL STATISTICS—1960 Population (Estimated), 906,000.

**Preliminary Figures	Total	Rate per 1,000 Pop.
Live Births	23,276	25.7
Deaths	7,434	8.2
Marriages	6,534	7.2
Stillbirths	321	13.8*

**Up to and including 1960 registrations received February 14th, 1961.

*(Rate per 1,000 live births)

Included above for Indians: Live births, 1,387; Deaths, 267; Marriages, 108.

WATER POWER—Manitoba is richly endowed with water power resources. All water power sites are vested in the Crown, but may be leased for development under conditions prescribed by the Water Power Act and Regulations. Present hydro-electric plants number nine, six of which are on the Winnipeg River, about 70 miles northeast of Winnipeg, and the remaining three in Northern Manitoba—two on the Laurie River and the other one on the Island Lake River. Total present turbine installation is 988,900 horsepower. The total output in 1960 was 3,682,670,600 kw. hours.

At the Kelsey Generating Station the initial development of five units totalling 210,000 horsepower was "on line" before and end of 1960. The ultimate installation of this development is rated at 378,000 horsepower and further units will be added as the demand for power from this source increases. At present this power is supplying the International Nickel Company's new mining development near Thompson in Northern Manitoba.

Winnipeg is served by the municipally-owned City Hydro. The suburbs of Greater Winnipeg and the rural areas, cities and towns of Southern Manitoba are served by the Manitoba Power Commission. The six hydro plants on the Winnipeg River supply power to these utilities. Two of the plants are owned by the City, the other four by the Manitoba Hydro-Electric Board and its subsidiary, the Winnipeg Electric Company.

Average rates in Winnipeg are approximately 0.83 cents per kilowatt hour for domestic service and 1.26 cents for commercial service, with the overall average rate being 0.93 cents. Average annual domestic consumption per customer in Winnipeg is more than 7,085 kilowatt hours. Unique in Western Canada is the City of Winnipeg Hydro-Electric System's central heating plant, which supplies heat to many buildings in the city by steam largely generated from off-peak hydro-electric power.

Potential power at undeveloped sites is about 5,000,000 horsepower with capacities of sites ranging from a few hundred to one million horsepower.

WILDLIFE—Manitoba has an abundance of wildlife as well as wealth of sporting bird and mammal varieties ranging from the grey squirrel, cottontail rabbit and ring-necked pheasant in the south to the barren-ground caribou, the polar bear and the ptarmigan in the north. Within the confines of the province are found large numbers of other resident game species including white-tailed deer, moose, woodland caribou, elk, black bear, sharp-tailed, ruffed and spruce grouse and Hungarian partridge. Western and southern Manitoba also are a part of the famous Canadian "Duck Factory" and each year contributes myriads of ducks to the Mississippi and Central Waterfowl Flyways of North America.

Wildlife has many values to the people of Manitoba, not the least of which is the sport of hunting. In recent years over 35,000 big game hunters have annually harvested more than 15,000 big game animals, and over 40,000 game bird hunters, more than a half million waterfowl and native grouse. The Game Branch, Department of Mines and Natural Resources, is responsible for the management of wildlife in the province.

TOURIST INFORMATION—Colorful, illustrated booklets and folders describing the many attractions of Canada's Keystone province have been prepared by the Travel and Publicity Branch of the Department of Industry and Commerce. Additional information concerning other recreations, accommodations and road conditions is supplied by this Branch.

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FACTS ABOUT MANITOBA --

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